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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.89.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

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October 29, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 73
Humidity 92 90

October 29, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 83 70

7788 日四十月九

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917.

一拜禮 號九廿月十英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW FRENCH ATTACK IN BELGIUM.

GERMAN POSITIONS CARRIED ON FOUR-KILOMETRE FRONT.

Four Villages and Fortified Farms Captured.

London, October 29.
A Paris communique states:—An attack in Belgium began at 5.15 this morning and was completely successful. The French, on both sides of the Ypres-Dixmude road, carried all the German positions on a front of four kilometres to an average depth of two kilometres, despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy, who suffered most heavy losses.

We reached the western border of the Houthulst forest and carried the villages of Veldren des Mies, Aschoot, Mercken and Kippe, also numerous solidly-fortified farms, capturing a hundred prisoners.

We made fresh progress on the Aisne front from Chevroisy and occupied Froimont farm.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN STRUGGLE.

Situation Still Further Improved.

London, October 27.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states:—This morning the weather was fine but the ground was indescribably bad. A feature of yesterday's fighting was the fine advance made by the Canadians along the Passchendaele ridge. The situation in this region was further improved during the night. Hostile shelling is not excessive and it is believed that most of the guns have been moved toward the rear. It is certain that the enemy is finding great difficulty in maintaining communication. News from the German lines shows that 800 men of the 9th Reserve Infantry were recently imprisoned, owing to their refusal to enter the line at Lens. The feud between the enemy artillery and infantry does not seem to lessen.

French Make Satisfactory Progress.

London, October 27.
A French communique states:—In Belgium our troops are continuing the action between Dreigraeten and Drabank and captured new German trenches north of the objectives reached yesterday. Progress continues to be satisfactory, despite the difficulty of the ground. South of the Aisne there is intermittent artillery firing. German aeroplanes dropped twenty bombs of large calibre on Dunkirk, causing thirty civilian victims.

More Villages Captured.

London, October 28.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The operations of the French this morning northward of St. Jamesbeck were continued with success. The French, advancing across the Bixchoote-Dixmude road, despite the difficulties of floods and heavy ground, captured the villages of Aschoot, Kippe and Mercken, with many farms and strong points, and taking a number of prisoners. There is great reciprocal artillery activity on the British battle-front but no infantry action. The number of prisoners since yesterday exceeds 1,100 of whom 300 were taken by the French.

Despite the rain, our aeroplanes yesterday performed valuable work in locating our attacking infantry and reporting suitable targets. Our artillery aeroplanes, flying low, fired ten thousand rounds on enemy troops and transports. Two of our machines flew down the main-streets of a town level with the house-tops firing into bodies of enemy troops. Three German aeroplanes were brought down and one driven down. Two of ours are missing.

WILL PETROGRAD BE EVACUATED.

Petrograd, October 27.
In the Preliminary Parliament M. Kerensky said there was no question of surrendering the capital to the enemy. On the contrary the defences were being strengthened to the utmost and were engaging consideration. Any evacuation would be due to food and fuel supply difficulties. The Parliament approved of the Government's declaration.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRONT LINE.

London, October 27.
It is announced that American troops are now in the front line in France. The artillery fired the first shot.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Madrid, October 27.
The Cabinet has resigned.

CELTIC UNION.

World-Wide Movement Started.

In connection with the National Eisteddfod of Wales at Birkbeadysan attempt is being made to revive, in somewhat modified form, the activities of the Pan-Celtic League, which, under the direction of Mr. Fournier d'Albe, at one time promised to become a force in the life of the nation. The inspirer of the present movement is Mr. E. T. John, M.P. for East Denbighshire, and president of the Union of Welsh National Societies. With him are associated such Celtic Nationalists as Ewings of Marr from Scotland, Dr. Douglas Hyde, and Lord Ashbourne from Ireland, M. Pierre Moeur and Dr. Diverres from Brittany.

Mr. E. T. John claims that 27.5 per cent of the total population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland are Celts. Scotland, Ireland, and Wales between them claim 11,560,000, while it is estimated that another 850,000 Celts are domiciled in England. Brittany has a Celtic population of 3,500,000. Thus in the United Kingdom and the North of France alone there are found to-day something like sixteen million Celts. One or other Celtic tongue is spoken still by a large proportion of these.

Although, owing to existing conditions, politics are barred from this year's discussions at Birkbead, great developments

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Moscow, October 27.
The Congress of Politicians has elected M. Rodzianko, a former President of the Duma, as President. In the course of a speech he declared that the Congress aimed at awakening the National Congress to the suppression of the existing anarchy.

The Municipal employees have decided to strike on the 28th inst. unless their demands are accepted.

Petrograd, October 27.
A special committee comprising representatives of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council, the Baltic Fleet Committee, professional organisations and others has undertaken the internal and external defence of Petrograd.

Preparations for the evacuation of Helsinki are proceeding. Advances from Stockholm show that the Germans are sanguine of an easy landing in Finland, capturing the Russians and without resistance cutting the railway communications with Sweden.

London, October 27.
A wireless Russian official message states: Enemy squadrons "bombed" Almah sector, Salimunde and the southern coast of Kundi Island.

DEAR POTATOES.

A Farmer Fined £5,000.

A bench of 13 magistrates, of whom a majority were agriculturalists at Spalding, imposed a fine of £5,000 and £250 costs on George Thompson, of Sutton, who owns and farms several thousand acres, for selling potatoes at a price in excess of that fixed by the Potato Order.

The proceedings were taken by the Food Controller, and there were 55 summonses for selling and offering to sell seed potatoes at a price in excess of that allowed. There was a further summons for entering into a fictitious transaction contrary to the Potato Main Crop Order, but this was withdrawn. Defendant pleaded guilty to the other summonses.

Mr. Travers Humphreys said that the prosecution was regarded as one of great public importance from two points of view. The first was that Mr. Thompson had been breaking the orders made by the Food Controller in his own financial interest to an enormous extent. There had been a large number of breaches of the Order, done quite deliberately for profit, by means of which defendant had obtained very large sums of money quite illegally. The second aspect was that Thompson was a gentleman in a very large way of business, a man of means and substance, just the type of man that the authorities looked to to give a lead to smaller men in obeying the law. On his own admission Thompson had made a illegal profit of £5,120, and that did not cover all the ground. There were earlier transactions, but the six months allowed for proceedings elapsed.

Mr. Maddocks, for the defence, said Mr. Thompson was 74, and all he did was to take a share of the profit of six guineas a ton permitted to merchants. He did not rob the poor.

of the movement may be expected in the future. A Union of Celts all the world over is contemplated. An attempt will be made to organise the great Celtic element in Canada and the Irish and the Welsh in the United States and Australia, and to see delegates elected by these communities at a great Celtic Council meeting annually in England.

Lieutenant the Hon. Evan Morgan, Welsh Guards, obtained permission to leave his work at the Ministry of Labour for a few days to attend the Conference.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Manslaughter Case.

The Criminal Sessions reopened this morning before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice), when a Chinese named U Kom-chin was charged with the manslaughter of an eight-year-old boy at West Point on September 29th.

Prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded not guilty, and Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

The jury were empanelled as follows:—Messrs. E. B. Raymond, P. P. Sars, A. O. V. Ribeiro, R. D. Baptista, J. B. Gutierrez, W. S. Glendinning, and S. G. Ribeiro.

Outlining the facts of the case, Mr. Wakeman said that on the day in question the deceased child and his mother were crossing the road at West Point, at a point between Western Street and Centre Street, when the defendant, who was driving a car, he being a chauffeur in the employ of the Exile Garage, came along, and the child was knocked down and killed. Death was practically instantaneous.

Evidence was then taken. The jury, by a majority of six to one, found that the prisoner was not guilty, and he was accordingly discharged.

Attack on European.

This afternoon the Chief Justice heard the case against Li Kwai and Chan Yee, alias Chan Sing, who are charged with committing armed robbery in the new Territories upon an European named Ernest William Gardiner.

Prisoners denied the charge, and were not represented.

The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. G. H. Wakeman (Crown Solicitor).

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. P. L. Knight, J. M. Vieira, J. Tye, B. M. C. de Chonha, G. N. Manley, R. K. Whiteford, and D. C. Baptista.

In outlining the facts of the case, Mr. Wakeman said that on September 12, Mr. Gardiner, who was the manager of some lead mines close to the border of British and Chinese territory, had gone to Sha Tan Kok to meet a consignment of dynamite which had been sent from Hongkong. Four coolie women were engaged to carry the dynamite and all left the station just before three o'clock. After waiting for about forty minutes along the hilly frontier road, they met four men, and as they passed, Mr. Gardiner, who was at the rear of the women, thought they looked suspicious. Glancing round as they passed, he saw one of the men advancing towards him with a revolver pointed at him and the three other men also turned round and approached Mr. Gardiner, two of them producing revolvers and the other a knife. The women dropped the box of dynamite and ran away. Mr. Gardiner, who was not armed, was forced to the ground and tied up, a rope being placed tightly round his throat. Having taken a wrist watch from him, the men proceeded to divide the dynamite between them, later leaving in the direction of Sha Tan Kok. Mr. Gardiner struggled to get free, but one of the men noticed this and they all came back, tied Mr. Gardiner up more securely and also tied him to a bush. He was eventually released by some farmers who had been fetched by the women. The matter was reported to Sergeant Ogg at Sha Tan Kok and two days later the two prisoners were arrested at Yennati. Both had been identified by Mr. Gardiner. Since the hearing in the Police Court, the first prisoner had made a voluntary statement saying in whose custody the stolen watch was, but it was not possible to recover the watch as the man had gone over into Chinese territory.

Mr. Gardiner then told his story in the witness box, the coolie women and other witnesses being called.

Both men were sentenced to five years' hard labour and were each ordered to receive fourteen strokes with the "cat."

CANTON NEWS.

The Independence Movement.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 28 as follows:—

Since the declaration of independence by Swatow, the Tachun, fearing a mutiny, has ordered that the movements of the troops be closely watched.

At the solicities of Lang Sui-shai, the Defence Commissioner of Koolow and Laichow, are suspicious, it is reported that he will shortly declare independence. Another report says that Koolow and Laichow have already declared independence.

The forces at the disposal of Mok King-yu, the Independent Commissioner of Swatow, are reported to consist of fifteen battalions of infantry, artillery and machine-guns, besides 800 newly-enlisted men and 1,000 reinforcements supplied by the Tachun of Fochow. Mok is said to be planning to dispatch troops by three routes to capture Wainhow. Commander Sun Po-fan has been ordered to proceed thither with troops to assist in the defence, and if he succeeds he will be made Defence Commissioner.

A telegram reached Canton yesterday blaming the Tachun for having co-operated with Dr. Sun to rebel against the Government, ordering his dismissal and appointing Li I-shon, the Civil Governor, to take his place.

It is interesting to note that the telegram denouncing the Premier bore both the name of the Tachun and that of Admiral Cheng Pih kwong, but that only the Tachun has been dismissed. It is believed that Cheng's name has been purposely omitted from the latest telegram.

The M.P.'s who recently came South are leaving Canton one by one, on the ground of lack of funds to meet expenses, but information received seems to point to the probability of their being sent by the Generalissimo to plan risings in their respective districts.

A Hongkong merchant has secured sanction from the Government to build a road from Ushan (four miles north of Macao) to Shaki, the capital of the Henngshan district. It will traverse all the principal villages and extend about forty miles. It will be suitable for motor cars and it is reported that a company to deal with the traffic has already been formed.

Helena May Institute.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be held on Tuesday at 5.30 p.m. and will be conducted by the Bishop of Victoria. The meeting is open to all women.

Health of the Colony. During last week there were two cases of enteric fever notified in the Colony, one British and the other Chinese. There was also one occurrence of purpural fever—a Chinese. One of the enteric cases ended fatally.

Lottery Tickets.

A case in which a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 585 Sun Pai lottery tickets was before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning. The defendant's story was that the tickets were all old ones and that he was taking them back to Canton. With a view to enquiries being made to see if this were true, his Worship adjourned the case.

Mr. Gardiner then told his story in the witness box, the coolie women and other witnesses being called.

Both men were sentenced to five years' hard labour and were each ordered to receive fourteen strokes with the "cat."

AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following are taken from the Manila Daily Bulletin:—

German Campaign Against the Liberty Loan. Washington, October 20.—It is announced that the Liberty Loan subscriptions to date make a total of one billion and a half certain and offer every indication that the maximum total of three billion will be subscribed within a few days.

Colonel Herbert M. Lord of the United States army, in an address delivered before the national insurance conference, states that a pro-German campaign, extending all over the United States, is aimed to discredit the loyalty of the national army and to discourage the campaign in favour of the Liberty Loan by bringing economic pressure to bear upon the banks not to handle the issue of bonds. This campaign, he states, is being waged through the medium of editorials and news items published in the subsidised press of the country.

Paris Conference.

Washington, October 20.—It is now certain that the United States will be represented at the Entente Conference which is to be held in the near future.

East Suffers: Shortage in Sugar Market.

Washington, October 20.—Mr. Hoover, the Food Administrator, has issued a statement urging strict sugar conservation, especially in the eastern states, where there is at present a shortage due to lack of transportation facilities. He also warns the merchants in that section against taking advantage of the present shortage to raise prices.

Germans Laugh at America's Preparations.

Washington, October 20.—Major Hoff, of the German General Staff, has declared that the military strength of the United States is about equal to that of Rumania and that the participation of America in the war may be regarded as negligible, in so far as the Central Powers are concerned.

Remarkable Plot Revealed.

Washington, October 22.—A dispatch from Chicago states that a Hindu priest named Sukumar Chatterji, in testifying at the conspiracy trial now being held in that city, has declared that the German agent Boehm revealed to him a plot at Manila to bring about the murder of Dr. Cook, the American explorer, and his party of nineteen, who passed through the Philippines early in 1916 en route to India. It was planned to kill all of the members of that party and then to impersonate them in India, thus obtaining entrance into that country for members of an organisation designed to foster revolution among the Hindus and the murder of all British in that country.

Beans and Corn Crop Records.

Washington, October 22.—Mr. Hoover announces that the bean crop in the United States this year is 7,000,000 bushels greater than it was in 1916, and that this year's crop of corn will exceed the 1916 total of 2,717,932,000 bushels, by at least between 600,000,000 and 700,000,000 bushels. Both figures are new records for production in the United States. In view of these record crops Mr. Hoover predicts that food prices will drop considerably in the near future.

Alleged Cold-Blooded Shooting of Negroes.

Washington, October 22.—Before the Congressional Committee which is now conducting an investigation into the race riots which occurred in East St. Louis last May, testimony has been given to the effect that there was wanton shooting of the negroes by patrolling soldiers. The investigation is still in progress.

"OUR DAY."

Lady May Rose Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged \$20-0-0 \$13,381.44
Collected in Amoy ... 375.90
Rev. and Mrs. D. Sutherland "Roses" ... 5-0-0
5.00
\$25-0-0 & \$13,761.44

SAVED BY 30 SECONDS.

Men who Fought Fire to Rescue Others.

The King has conferred the Albert Medal on Ernest A. Pooler, chief motor mechanic, M.B. 1627; Herbert Fowler, deckhand, S.D. 1193; and Arthur Jones, (now acting mate, E.) Edmund John Pyden, R.N., for great heroism in the saving of life.

On April 22 a violent explosion occurred on board H.M. motor launch 431 while she was lying alongside the jetty at the base. The after part of the vessel was wrecked, and it at once became known that Sub-Lieutenant Charles W. Wash, R.N.V.R., was buried beneath the wreckage.

Pooler and Fowler, who were on board their own vessel, lying at the jetty some 50 yards astern, immediately hurried to the motor launch, which was by that time burning fiercely. The flames were very instant drawing nearer to the spot where Sub-Lieutenant Nash lay buried, and the two men jumped on board the vessel and succeeded in extricating the officer and carrying him to the jetty. As they were leaving the boat the whole of the after part burst into flames, and in all probability had they been delayed for another 30 seconds all three would have perished.

When on the morning of Feb. 27 one of the auxiliary stop valves in one of H.M. ships accidentally burst and the boiler-room was filled with dense steam. Pyden made several gallant attempts to enter the stokehold, and succeeded in bringing out two men who were lying insensible on the stokehold plates, and helped to bring cut others. Pyden also succeeded in opening the safety valve, which relieved the immediate danger of a further accident. Although he had a wet rag tied over his mouth he swallowed a considerable quantity of live steam, and was partially incapacitated by its effects.

Prisoners in Germany.

Washington, October 22.—An American prisoner-of-war escaped from Germany reports that Americans and British held in Germany would starve, except for the aid of the Red Cross and Y.M.C.A.

DONT FORGET

TO-DAY:
"Cameos" "Our Day" performance at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.
TO-MORROW:
"Cameos" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.
Wednesday, October 31.
Lionel Lincoln at 12.45 p.m.

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will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest. This is
the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this entirely incurable malady.
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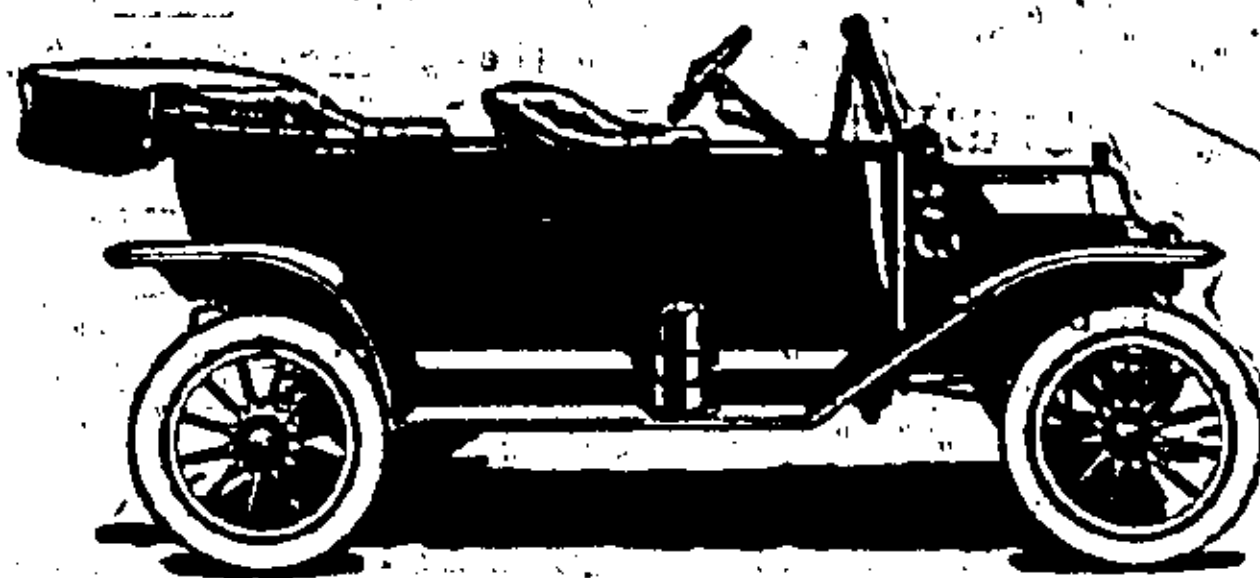
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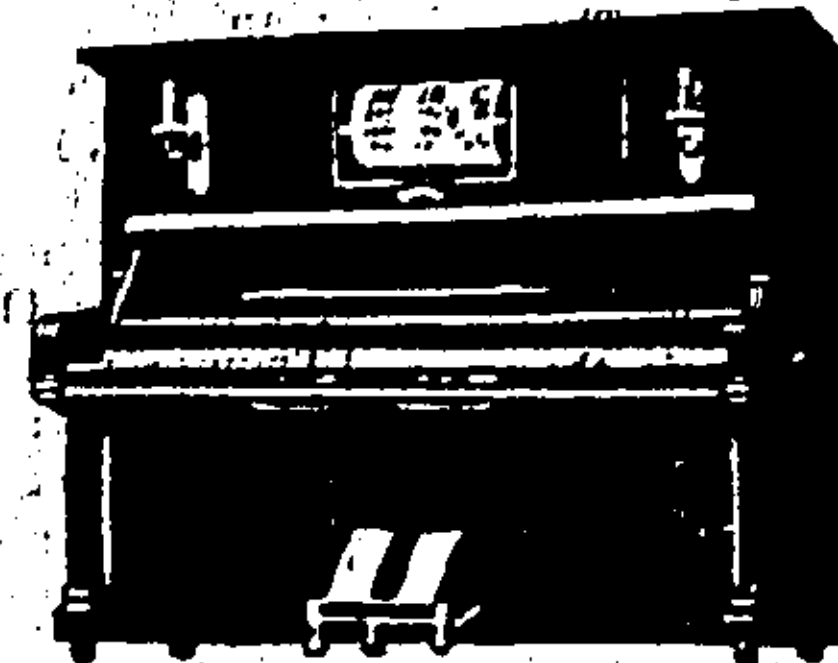
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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. J. W. Gallagher,
general agent for the United States
Steel Products Co., for the Far
East, with headquarters in Shang-
hai, arrived by the str. Venezuela.
Mr. Gallagher has been on a brief
furlough in San Francisco. He is
accompanied by Mrs. Gallagher.

An Ewe Employee Wounded.
Friends of Mr. J. B. Allan,
formerly of Messrs. Jardine,
Matheson & Co., Ltd., Shanghai,
will regret to learn that a wife-
from the War Office advises his
parents that their son was wound-
ed in Palestine and is suffering
from septicaemia. A later tele-
gram records slight improvement.

Mr. H. A. Collinson,
formerly of the Shanghai-Nanking Rail-
way, who is at present Director of
Inspection in Munition Areas, has
been appointed by the Minister
of Munitions to be Controller of
Inspection in place of Sir Sothern
Holland, appointed to the Ad-
miralty for special work.

An Unfounded Report.
Colonel Joseph N. Watson, a
lawyer from Manila who is now in
Yokohama and who is a friend of
Justice E. Finley Johnson, reported
murdered, according to a press
despatch from San Francisco, has
cabled his son in Manila regard-
ing the report, and on October 14
received a cable reply "unfound-
ed" says the Japan Advertiser.
Many people beside Mr. Justice
Johnson's fellow-countrymen will
be glad to receive this news.

American Soldier's Appeal.
The appeal of Manuel Memmoir,
an American soldier convicted by
the Nagasaki District Court of the
manslaughter of a Japanese
tradesman on the night of July
20, has been rejected by the
Nagasaki Court of Appeal,
judgment being given to that
effect recently. Memmoir must
therefore undergo three years'
imprisonment with hard labour.
He is also ordered to pay ¥3,170
as compensation and solatium to
the son of the deceased trades-
man.

Fatal Bathing Accidents.
Three soldiers belonging to the
Royal Scots were drowned while
bathing off the Haddingtonshire
coast. They were caught in a
swell, and although gallant efforts
were made to rescue them the
men were overpowered by the
waves. Two bodies have been
recovered. Mrs. Mabel Win-
pey, a visitor, was drowned at
Withersea in endeavouring to
rescue her son, aged 11, who was
eventually saved by another
visitor.

Marriage of Interned Men.
Mr. G. Lambert asked in the
House of Commons why separa-
tion allowances are not granted to
the wives of all the naval men
interned in Holland. Dr.
Macnamara replied:—The ques-
tion doubtless has reference to
a recent decision to impose re-
strictions on the grant of separa-
tion allowance in respect of men
who have married while interned
in Holland. As a result of re-
presentations that have been
made, the matter is now receiv-
ing further consideration. The
separation allowances paid in
respect of men who were married
before internment were, of course,
not affected by the decision.

Why Paris was Saved.
General Manoury, the victor of
the Battle of the Ourcq, in
September, 1914, who is now
blind, describes in the Pa-
rtisien the battles which de-
cided the fate of Paris. He draws
a graphic picture of the French
soldiers retiring exhausted and
depressed and their joyous ardour
when the order came to go for-
ward, and they turned on Von
Kluck, inflicting upon him a great
disaster and compelling him
to retreat. "The battle was gained," General
Manoury remarks, "not by
machines but by soldiers. The
Germans retired simply because
they were thoroughly beaten and
because they could not continue
the march on Paris. I hope that
open warfare will soon be resum-
ed, for the French troops will
always be victorious in it because
the soldier who accepts war as a
fatality over which he intends to
triumph will always be superior
to an enemy whose wrath we
must not deprecate but whose
depression will increase with his
disappointments."

GENERAL NEWS.

The Premier's Busy Wife.
Mrs. Lloyd George has been appointed deputy president of the North Wales branch of the Welsh Housing and Development Association.

"A National Disgrace."
It was reported recently to the Portsmouth Guardians that there were 21 discharged men from the Army and Navy in the workhouse as casuals. Eleven had been discharged from the services as medically unfit. It was considered a national disgrace that such a state of things should exist. One speaker said that men discharged as medically unfit were left to roam about the country. It was also stated that there were men back from the front discharged with pensions of 4s. and 5s. a week only. Manchester Guardians protested in the strongest possible manner against the scandal and disgrace of pauperizing sailors and soldiers who have lost their reason on active service. The Government was pressed to provide for such men with at bringing them into contact with the Poor Law.

Brave Captain and Crew Honoured.

During a voyage from Certe to Marseilles the French armed freight steamer Craonne was attacked last June by an enemy submarine. Though the crew only numbered 26, mainly Corsicans and Bretons, the commander, Captain Dominique Lucchesi, fought a duel to the death with the Hun for over an hour, continuing to fire even when the Craonne was sinking. After taking to their boats the Craonne crew were overhauled by the Germans, who took Captain Lucchesi aboard and cross-questioned him brutally, but without result, and then allowed him to return to his boat, on which they fired before it finally disappeared. The Craonne's crew were later picked up by a Algerian fishing smack. For his bravery and resourcefulness, Captain Lucchesi has been awarded the Legion of Honour, while the survivors of his gallant crew have received the War Cross.

An Inspector of 22.
Before the Marblebone Magistrate recently Edwin Shepherd, a strong young man of 22, was charged with gambling at Paddington on Sunday. The police said he was an inspector of aeroplanes, earning 15s. a day, but he had not got a certificate of exemption. Shepherd mentioned that he had a certificate at his previous place of employment, but when he applied for another berth it was taken away from him. Mr. Mead: "This is a lie." It seems to me scandalous—a young fellow of 22, apparently in the best of health. Shepherd urged that he understood his work. The Magistrate: "I should think you do. 15s. a day! That is 24 10s. a week. It seems a most remarkable thing, when men of 40 years of age, with six or seven children, are obliged to go. I cannot understand it." Shepherd was put back, that the police might make inquiries.

Relics of Pompeii.
Milan, August. After a lapse of close upon 2,000 years since the destruction of Pompeii, the skeletons of four of the victims have been discovered in the actual positions in which they were overtaken by the catastrophe. Two of these victims, apparently a man and wife belonging to the upper classes, had evidently been caught by the shower of red-hot stones in the cloistered garden of their villa, and while hastening to seek shelter in a corner had been suddenly buried and asphyxiated through the collapse of the roof overlaid with volcanic dust. The husband was found in a sitting position, with his head and back bent forward and the legs wide apart. His wife was standing erect immediately behind him. Her gold earrings were found on a level with her ears, and there were two gold rings still on the fingers. A third skeleton was that of a youth huddling with his face to a hole in the garden wall. The last of the group, a full-sized man, bent almost double under the weight of the suffocating debris, had on a finger of the right hand an iron ring inset with a prettily engraved coralline.

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THE SOLDIER.

Is he Afraid in Battle?

Everybody wonders what are the sensations and emotions of the individual soldier as he waits in the front line trench for the order to charge and as he rushes across the death-swept zone towards the enemy. Does he think of the chances of death? Is he physically afraid? Does he shrink from the necessity of facing and inflicting death? Mr. Donald Hankey, the Englishman who wrote so frankly and interestingly of the soldier's experiences at the front in "A Student in Arms," considers this matter in his new volume, "A Student in Arms, Second Series," published by Dutton. Mr. Hankey spent nearly the whole of two years at the front, in the trenches and in the supporting lines, and was killed in action at the Battle of the Somme. He says:—

The fact is that at the moment of a charge men are in an absolutely abnormal condition. Their emotions seem to be numbed. Noises, sights, and sensations which would ordinarily produce intense pity, horror, or dread have no effect upon them at all, and yet never was the mind clearer, the senses more acute. It is before an attack that a man is more liable to fear. Of all the hours of dismay that come to a soldier there are few more trying to the nerves than when he is sitting in a trench under heavy fire from high-explosive shells or bombs from trench mortars. You can watch these bombs lobbed up into the air. You see them slowly wobble down to earth, there to explode with a terrific detonation that sets every nerve in your body a jangling. You can do nothing.

You cannot retaliate in any way. You simply have to sit tight and hope for the best. Some men joke and smile, but their mirth is forced. Some feign stoical indifference, and sit with a paper and a pipe; but, as a rule, their pipes are out and their reading a pretence. There are few men, indeed, whose hearts are not beating faster and whose nerves are not on edge.

But you can't call this the fear of death. It is a purely physical reaction of danger and detonation. Personally I believe that very few men, indeed, fear death. The vast majority experience a more or less violent physical shrinking from the pain of death and wounds, especially when they are obliged to be physically inactive, and when they have nothing else to think about. But this is a purely physical reaction which can be, and nearly always is, controlled by the mind. Last of all there is the repulsion and loathing for the whole business of war, with its bloody ruthlessness, its fiendish ingenuity, and its insensate cruelty that comes to a man after a battle, when the tortured and demented dead lie strewn about the trench and the wounded groan from No-Man's-Land. But neither is that the fear of death. It is a repulsion which breeds hot anger more often than cold fear, reckless hatred of life more often than abject clinging to it. The cases where any sort of fear, even for a moment, obtains the mastery of a man are very rare.

The Governor of Ceylon. The Times of Ceylon of Oct. 3 says of the Governor: His Excellency is steadily improving in health. He was able to sit up yesterday for sometime. His Excellency passed a good night and is progressing favourably.

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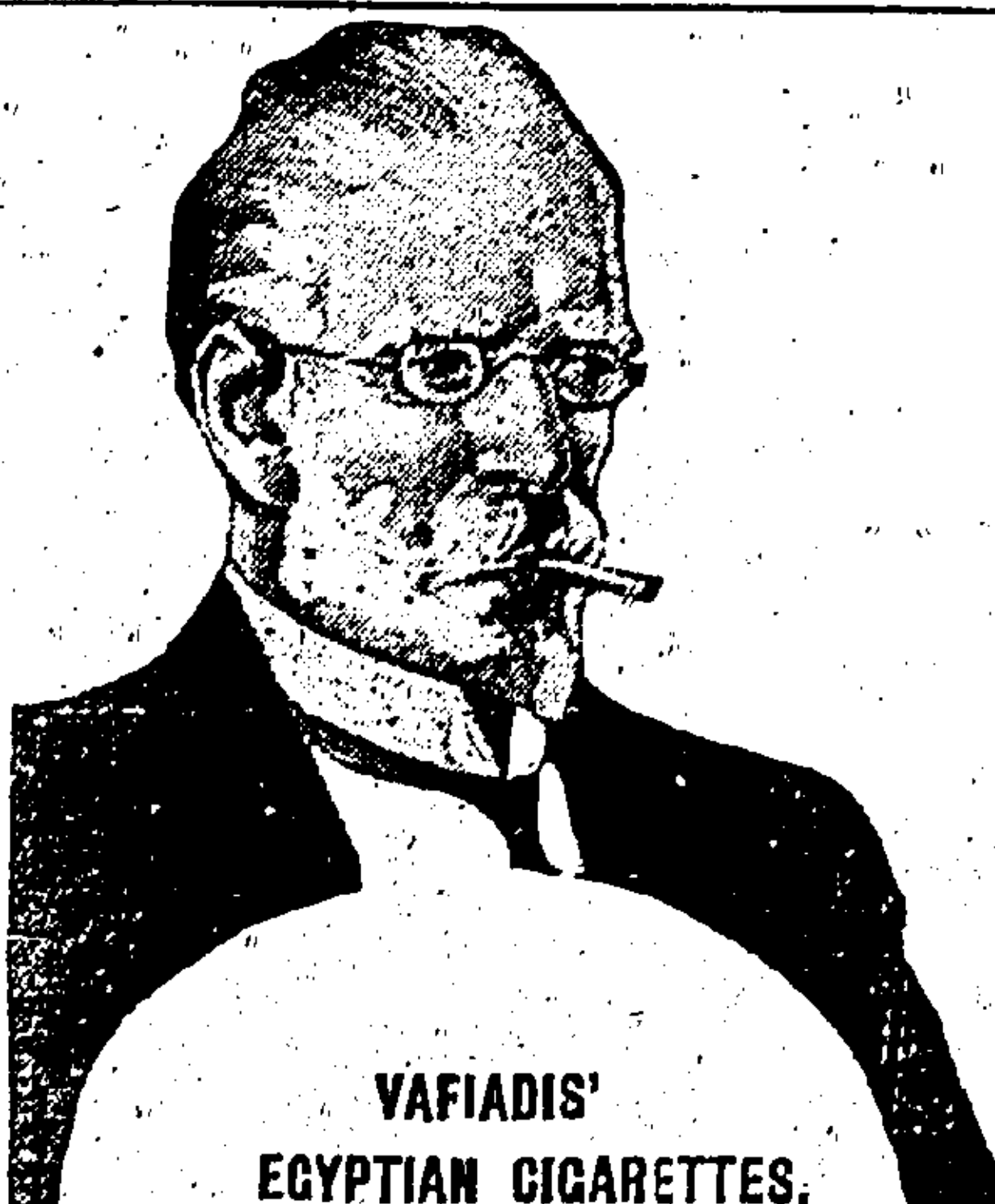
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1917.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

So far as the Western Front is concerned, the week just closed has brought about some most welcome and unexpected changes in the war situation. During the previous week end we were given to believe that the campaign in that theatre had practically closed for the year, but what has happened since has totally discounted that idea. Shortly after the announcement was made, the British and French, operating together, carried out a most effective little thrust in Flanders, then came the big French effort along the Aisne, and since that again we have had the second Anglo-French success in Belgium. Remembering the unfavourable conditions which at present prevail, the mere determination to initiate these attacks is something of which we may well feel proud, but when we take account of the uninterrupted run of victory which has characterised the Allied effort, we may well wonder whether even the most rigorous of winter will stay our soldiers once they have the order to push forward.

The Germans no doubt anticipated comparative freedom from attack on the breaking up of summer weather, but, unfortunately for them, the unexpected has happened. At the present time they must be experiencing a terrible ordeal. It is bad enough for the troops of the Allies to have to plunge their way through variable seas of mud, but we have the consolation of knowing that for the enemy it is a thousand times worse. He is being cruelly harassed by the Anglo-French guns, is being driven from high, commanding positions, and before he has time to recover from one blow, others are poured upon him without mercy. In these trying circumstances it is small wonder that his troops are losing heart and offering only such resistance as is the outcome of sheer desperation. And on top of all their fighting troubles there is the ever-recurring bombing from overhead, in which the British aviators have been, and still are, playing a magnificent part. The French haul of prisoners and booty in the Aisne Battle, and the utter confusion which seems to have prevailed in the German ranks, tell their own tale. When military commanders, as is the case with the Germans, are first given one order, then another, and when huge guns and whole batteries have to be abandoned, no explanation of "retreat according to programme" or of "strategic retirement" can be offered. Then it becomes a case of absolute defeat by superior generalship. And that is what the German Army is suffering from to-day. The Higher Command, or the writers employed to distort facts, may wrap up the occurrences as nicely as they choose; the fact will remain that the Allies are administering to the Boches a fearful drubbing. In short, the German armies are a beaten force, and it is as useless for them to continue the struggle as to expect to be able to recover from the blows now being directed against them.

We may regret the continued impotence of the Russian armies, the forced comparative inactivity in the Balkans, and the temporary set-back which the Italians are suffering, but the prime fact of the moment is that in the West—still the main theatre of war—we have more than established our supremacy over the Germans. Every week that passes is making that fact clear. And, most reassuring of all, is the circumstance that we are winning these victories under most difficult and trying conditions, while we have not as yet had to call on the immense reserve of fighting power which America's entry into the war will place at our disposal. If we can do these things now, how much more shall we be able to accomplish against a more weakened enemy when the American armies appear on the field? We may have to wait till the spring before the end comes—that is a matter largely in the hands of our great and trusted military leaders. But, whether then or before, we have the happy knowledge that on sheer military strength—and it was upon that that the Germans challenged the world in 1914—we have got the full measure of our foe. Victory, to-day more than ever before, is clearly in sight.

Blake Pier.

While we are glad to see that the authorities are giving attention to the monopolising of the seats on Blake Pier by Chinese of the unkept order, we scarcely know whether to approve or disapprove of the new regulation by which reserved seating accommodation can be secured on payment of a fee of two cents. After all, Blake Pier is not the place where Europeans are in the habit of settling themselves down for a long stretch of time on end; the only occasions on which they are likely to use the seats is when waiting for incoming steamers or for picnic lunches. It seems, therefore, a little unnecessary that they should be required to pay a couple of cents for so many minutes' occupancy of a seat, especially since Europeans are not in the habit of carrying copper coins about with them. The mere fact of a charge having to be made almost suggests the idea that the Chinese loungers cannot be kept off seats set aside for others. Yet it ought to be quite as easy to keep certain seats apart for Europeans as to keep non-ticket holders from reserved areas. The new scheme is not one which can be tested at present as in the summer, but, charge or no charge, it is something accomplished that the Government has evolved a plan for avoiding the overcrowding of the pier. And we suppose that if it has good results, there will not be a great deal of complaining at residents having to pay a couple of cents for a decent seat.

The Italian Set-Back.

It must be admitted that the news from the Italian Front makes very unpleasant reading. Until quite recently the advance which the Italians were making towards Trieste was of a most satisfactory nature, and it was practically certain that it was merely a matter of weeks before the objective for which they had been striving for so long and so gallantly would be theirs. The Austrians were as good as beaten, and they knew it. By their own unaided efforts they never could have stemmed the ever-increasing volume of strength that was gradually bearing down upon Trieste, which long before now would have been in the hands of the Italians but for the fact that the vicinity had been most fortifiably fortified and was peculiarly difficult to overcome with rapidly being territory of an extremely hilly character. It is therefore most regrettable, and the hardest of possible luck that has befallen the Italians on the eve of the fulfilment of their legitimate hopes, after overcoming innumerable obstacles, that a victory should, at least for the time being, be snatched from them.

The Root Evil.

The Russian collapse has been in very many respects deplorable, and in nothing more than that it has enabled the enemy to remove large bodies of troops from the Eastern to the Western theatre of war at critical periods. By reason of their being able to do this, the carefully devised plans of the British and French offensives, have not, on several occasions, been able to materialise as fully as there had been good reason to expect. The Russian Army, like the Russian nation, has evidently been going from bad to worse, owing to the stultifying effect of the advocacy of Utopian Socialistic doctrines; with the deplorable result that not only has very great injury been inflicted by those whose harmful influence has unfortunately been allowed to prevail, but it has likewise been a very serious impediment towards the progress that the Allies hoped to make in the West. This partly explains the set-back on the Italian Front, for it is certain that had the enemy not been able greatly to reinforce his troops from the Eastern Front, the splendid progress which our gallant Allies had been making would probably have continued. At worse, however, the blow that has fallen can only be of a temporary character, as it may confidently be predicted that the Italians will overcome the danger confronting them and that an effective check will be placed upon the further removal of enemy troops from the Eastern to the Western Fronts.

DAY BY DAY.

IF WE PRETEND TO HAVE REACHED EITHER PERFECTION OR SATISFACTION, WE HAVE DECEIVED OURSELVES AND OUR WORK.—Basil.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of the appointment of Lord Fisher as First Sea Lord, in place of Prince Louis of Battenberg.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10 1/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Share List Closes.

We would remind our readers that the share list for the new issue of shares in the Hongkong Steel Foundry Company, Ltd., closes on Thursday at 3 p.m.

M. C. L. Bazaar.

A most attractive afternoon's programme has been arranged in connection with the Ministering Children's League bazaar which is to take place at Government House on Saturday next. There is to be a dress rehearsal of the entertainment at Government House on Friday evening.

Ball Extruded.

A European named Edward James should have appeared before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, on a charge of being drunk and incapable at West Point. As no appearance was made, his Worship ordered the bail of \$5 to be extruded.

The "Cameos."

A splendid programme has been arranged for the performance by the "Cameos" in aid of "Our Day" funds at the Victoria Theatre to-night. This talented company closes its season here on Friday next, and during the last four nights of its stay there will be a nightly change of programme.

A Special Waistcoat.

A Chinese was found on board the s.s. Tenyo Maru just as she was leaving on Saturday, wearing a specially-designed waistcoat for the carrying of opium. No less than 98 tablets of the drug were concealed in the waistcoat. When charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, the defendant stated that he had been supplied with both the waistcoat and the opium. Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed, and the opium was confiscated.

Godown Theft.

As an employee of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company was going down Canton Road yesterday he was stopped and searched by a detective, who found concealed beneath the man's clothing a quantity of Japanese cloth, which, it was subsequently discovered, had been stolen from a broken case of goods in the godown. At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, the man pleaded guilty to thieving the goods and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Heavy Bail for Amah.

The case in which an amah, employed at 514, Queen's Road West, is charged with stealing bangles valued at \$831 from her mistress, was again before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning. Mr. E. J. Grist appeared to prosecute and Mr. Mettingley defended. It was stated that some of the bangles had been recovered from pawnshops, but further inquiries were being made. In ordering an adjournment his Worship fixed bail at \$1,000.

A Dangerous Coolie.

An unemployed coolie was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, with stealing a quantity of cabbages from a travelling trader and also with wounding another Chinese. It appeared that on October 28 the defendant was seen by the owner of some cabbages, which were being brought into the Colony on board the Nam Hoi, stealing some of them, and, when spoken to about this, he drew a knife and cut the man several times in the back. He ran away and was not caught. Yesterday the defendant was seen stealing some cabbages belonging to another trader and was arrested. It was then found that he was the man who had inflicted the injuries on the other. His Worship sentenced the man to one month's hard labour and four hours' stocks.

THE GYMKHANA.

Windsor Dahlia Wins, the Gymkhana Cup.

The last gymkhana of the season drew quite a large crowd to the Racecourse on Saturday afternoon, when some excellent sport was provided. The weather was ideal, while the enjoyment of the afternoon was much enhanced by the presence of the Middlesex Band, which, under Bandmaster Lawrie Owen, contributed a very fine musical programme. The chief event on the card was the Gymkhana Cup, for the possession of which there was keen rivalry between the Dahlia and Chief stables. Before the race, Austrian Chief was leading with a round ten points, Cadogan's Wail and Windsor Dahlia each having eight points to their credit. Only three ponies faced the starter, Sir Paul relying on Windsor Dahlia, while Sir Ellis Kadoorie had Australian Chief and Pingwa Chief out. Gegg, on the first named, had an easy victory, winning with four lengths to spare and thus securing the cup for his mount. There was a hot finish for second place, the Chiefs being separated by a head. Perhaps the most exciting event of the afternoon was the Distance Handicap, in which Sybre and Green Elevator were dead-heated, after a fast race. Both the "pari" and the cash sweeps were well patronised, though no very high dividends were paid. The highest pari-mutuel return was \$31.70 to the backers of Mr. Morrison in the Judgment of Peace Competition, whilst the biggest sweep prize was \$892.50 in the "A" Class Handicap. Results:—

Five furlong Handicap:—For China ponies that have run in any race at the last four Gymkhanas.

Mr. Polka's Anticipation 156 lb (Mr. Kremer) 1
Mr. Adam's Tittlemouse 151 lb (Mr. Adams) 2
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt (Mr. Knoll) 3
Messrs. G. and G.'s First Violin 148 lb (Mr. Sutton) 0
Messrs. Thomas and Swick's Tom Cobleigh 149 lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Time:—1 min. 20 secs.
Pari Mutuel.—Winner, \$11.20; Places:—1st, \$9; 2nd, \$13.60; Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 48 1st \$416.50
" 8 2nd 119.50
" 42 3rd 59.50

Gymkhana Stakes, one mile—for the Gymkhana Cup.

Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia 161 lb (Mr. Gegg) 1
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwa Chief 152 lb (Mr. Sutton) 2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief 154 lb (Mr. Knoll) 3
Time:—2 min. 11 1/5 secs.
Pari Mutuel.—Winner, \$8.00; Place, \$7.30

Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 115 1st \$585.00
" 12 2nd \$167.30
" 30 3rd \$83.60

Distance Handicap, about half a mile.

Mr. Lancelot's Sabre 80 yds. (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. G. Morton Smith's Green Elevator 25 yds. (Mr. F. Sutton) 1
Mr. Roderick Barton's Billiken 40 yds. (Mr. Barton) 3
Messrs. Beith, Ross and Swick's Social Schemer 35 yds. (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Mr. F. Sutton's Tempe 60 yds. (Mr. W. Morrison) 0

Mr. J. A. Ridway's Sonycherra 85 yds. (Mr. Ridway) 0
Mr. J. J. Fisher's Damppling 93 yds. (Mr. Adams) 0

Dead heat.

Pari Mutuel.—Green Elevator, \$15; Sabre, \$13.50; Places:—\$8.40, \$7.00, \$6.40.

Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 65 1st \$429.75
" 58 2nd \$422.75
" 49 3rd \$55.50

Judgment of Peace Competition.—The Competitors started at the half mile post and the nearest to the winning post after the lapse of 1 min. 31 secs. was the winner.

Mr. W. J. Morrison ... 1
Mr. T. J. Fisher ... 2
Mr. G. Morton Smith ... 3
Mr. Lancelot ... 0
Mr. J. A. Ridway ... 0
Mr. Roderick Barton ... 0
Mr. Sutton ... 0

NEW BARRISTER.

Mr. Leung Admitted to Practice.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. Chief Justice, the Attorney General moved for the admission of Mr. Young Yan O. Leung, to practice as a barrister in the court of Hongkong.

The Hon. Attorney General, in moving the admission, said Mr. Leung was the eldest son of Mr. Leung Yan-on, a much-respected member of the community here. Mr. Leung was educated at Blandford and Ashford Court, and afterwards at Exeter College, Oxford. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in January, 1917. Dr. Chen, who was well-known here, had signed the affidavit of identification.

The Chief Justice said he understood from the Attorney General that it was not his (Mr. Leung's) intention to practice in this Colony for any period. He had pleasure in admitting him as a member of the Bar. He had observed that he had had a distinguished scholastic career, and he hoped that whatever course he chose to pursue in China, his legal knowledge would stand him in good stead.

TIENTSIN FLOODS.

Subscriptions from Hongkong Chinese.

At a meeting held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on October 26, the following subscriptions were raised for the Tientsin Flood Relief Fund:—

Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak ... \$1,000
Mr. Ho Fook ... 1,009
Mr. Chan Kai Ming ... 1,000
Mr. Ho Kom Tong ... 1,000
Mr. Chow Shan Shun ... 1,000
Mr. Chow Tung Sang ... 1,000
Mr. Chow Yue Ping ... 1,000
Mr. Li Po Kwei ... 1,000
Mr. Li Yik Mei ... 1,000
Mr. Ip Shau Chi ... 1,000
Mr. Li Shun Fui ... 300
Mr. Li Wing Kwong ... 300
Mr. Chan Tung ... 200
Mr. Ho Wing ... 200
Mr. Lo Cheung Shun ... 200
Mr. Lo Siu Hoi ... 200
Mr. Fung Ping Sheng ... 200
Mr. Wong Kam Fuk ... 200
Mr. Wong Lan Sang ... 200
Mr. Ma Wing Chan ... 200
Mr. Ho Kwong ... 100
Mr. Chan Kan Yee ... 100
Mr. Lau Yik Cheuk ... 100

Pari Mutuel.—Winner, \$31.70.

Places:—1st, \$13.60; 2nd, \$13.60; 3rd, \$12.30.

Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 189 1st \$682.30
" 180 2nd 197.80
" 190 3rd 98.90

Class Handicap: B Class: once round.

Mr. Adam's Tittlemouse 152 lb (Mr. Adams) 1
Messrs. G. and G.'s First Violin (late Ariel) 147 lb. (Mr. Knoll) 2

Dr. Forsyth's Rachanan's 154 lb (Mr. Barton) 3
Mr. Horsford's Cloudlands 156 lb (Mr. Morrison) 0

Messrs. Beith, Ross and Swick's Town Mouse 139 lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 0
Time:—2 min. 03 1/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel.—Winner, \$9.50; Places:—1st, \$6.60; 2nd, \$12.

Cash Sweeps:—

Ticket No. 104 1st \$728.00
" 18 2nd 208.00
" 168 3rd 104.00

Class Handicap: A Class: once round.

Messrs. Beith, Ross and Swick's Yid, 152 lb (Mr. Sedgwick) 1
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwa Chief 147 lb (Mr. Adams) 2

Dr. Forsyth's R-x 154 lb (Mr. Barton) 3
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 153 lb (Mr. Knoll) 0

Sir Paul's Choice Dahlia 152 lb (Mr. Sutton) 0
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt 149 lb (Mr. Kremer) 0
Time:—2 min. 45 4/5 secs.

Pari Mutuel.—Winner, \$14.30; Places:—1st, \$5.80; 2nd, \$9.40; 3rd, \$5.70.

Cash Sweeps:—
Ticket No. 87 1st \$892.50
" 144 2nd 255.00
" 48 3rd 127.50

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

John B. Gough, the most remarkable temperance orator of his time, was born a hundred years ago in the Kentish village of Sandgate. He was the son of a Peninsular veteran, and he emigrated to America when but twelve years old, beginning work as a bookbinder in New York. The grief caused by the death of his mother a few years afterwards led him to give way to drink, and he was soon reduced to a condition of the greatest depravity. For a time he slaved off absolute want by acting in farces and singing comic songs, but eventually became an outcast on the streets of Boston. In 1842, however, he was induced to sign the pledge, and from that time successfully resisted the temptation of alcohol. He soon became an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and as he was a speaker of peculiar forcefulness he had no difficulty in securing lecturing engagements. In time he toured all the large towns and cities of the United States, addressing vast audiences and making many "converts" among people of high social and professional standing. Gough thrice revisited this country, and came to Manchester in 1853, lecturing at the Methodist Chapel in Lever Street, and again in 1857, when he addressed a large gathering at the Free Trade Hall.

It was on the latter occasion he made the remarkable speech that became famous as the "Manchester Oration." Here is a sufficiently typical passage from it:—"To whom do they (the drunkards) turn? Teetotallers, generally. Though they may despise their precepts and warnings while on the high road to dissipation, while on the outer circle of the whirlpool, yet when the awful funnel of the vortex is seen . . . they turn to those who are abstainers and say, 'Help! help!' And, thank God, abstainers are ready to help; and we have thousands snatched from the vortex who stand up to-day, clanking their broken, burning chains, and thanking God for their delivery through the sympathy of their fellow-men first moving them to the action that redeemed them." Gough died on February 18, 1886, shortly after a seizure of apoplexy while delivering a lecture in Philadelphia.

Unlikely as the work seems for women, they have taken a considerable part in the labour of producing the famous "tanks." On the structure itself they make, for instance, the axes round which the track revolves and the chain links themselves; they also drill the plates and do a good deal of hydraulic riveting on various parts. In the shops in which the leadships are made women perform much of the incidental work, from driving the overhead cranes to working the hammers by which the wrought metal is forged and the machines by which parts are finished. Practically every type of machine in the machine-shop comes within their sphere, and they are making a great number of the essential parts not only of the tanks themselves, but the internal combustion engines by which they are driven and of the machine-guns they carry. Their help is the more important because it has enabled arrangements to be made for turning out these weapons in the large quantity that is required, and also for replacing promptly any parts that are injured in use.

Ukrainian differs from Great Russian fully as much as Dutch does from German. In fact, the highest learned body in the Russian Empire, the Petrograd Imperial Academy, admitted a few years ago that the Ukrainians possessed a distinct language and culture of their own, says T. Lothrop Stoddard in the August Century. That, however, was not the Russian government's view of the matter. "There never has been, is not and never will be, an Ukrainian language or nationality," declared a Russian Minister of State in 1885 and this was merely the formal expression of what generations of Russian bureaucrats had already considered as axiomatic.

GERMANY'S OWN
OUTLOOK.

Why She Is Anxious for Peace.

The episode of the Crown Council at Berlin, in which the Crown Prince, the military leaders, and the Kaiser apparently threw down the gauntlet to the Reichstag party of peace and German political liberty, has caused widespread discussion of what is Germany's actual situation. When the outside world hears of the constant effort of all Germany to start some peace negotiations that may stop the war, some people say it means that Germany knows she is beaten in the field; others, that she is facing exhaustion through starvation; still others, that she foresees approaching national bankruptcy.

The two first considerations may probably be dismissed, except as potential contributory influence. Germany is not yet either beaten in the field or starved at home. Neither is she bankrupt. But as a result of her accumulating war debts (which her rulers had originally expected to pay from indemnities levied on the enemy) she is face to face with a situation of the gravest character, and which is growing worse with every additional month of warfare.

Outside of Germany, the extraordinary character of this situation does not seem to be fully understood. The financial constitution of the Empire organized by Bismarck was based on the war indemnity received from France in 1871. At the time of the formation of the Empire the import duties and the profit of the post and telegraph service were quite sufficient to cover the cost of maintaining the army and the diplomatic service. Thus Bismarck was able to leave to the federated states all normal taxation. As a result, the states kept in the eye of their subjects the whole sovereignty in all branches of home politics.

The minister, the teacher, the policeman, the civil service official—everybody with whom the ordinary subject comes in touch—is paid by Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, or other states, and he represents the power of these states. The whole social power, the whole political influence, of just these officials of the federated states directs itself with the utmost energy against the financial aspirations of the Empire. The federated states want to reserve for themselves the revenue from all taxation of capital and income.

Yet if the Empire wants to cover only the prospective allowances and indemnities to the families of killed and wounded soldiers, they ought to raise, according to conservative calculations, about five thousand million marks a year in direct taxes—which is as much as all federated states and communities together now raise. But this would double the direct taxation, and practically make impossible any further raising of direct taxes by federated states and communities.

On the other hand, it is impossible to raise through indirect taxation the 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. annual amortization of the 120 milliard marks war debts—reckoned to autumn, 1917. All told, this would involve 7,200,000,000 marks a year through indirect taxation. The net revenue from all kinds of indirect taxes of the Empire, including import duties and inheritance taxes, was only something over two milliards before the war. It is not possible to avoid quadrupling the indirect taxes. But even that would surely cause serious social troubles, as most of these indirect taxes constitute a serious burden on the lower class consumer.

Therefore, from the point of view of the German Empire, the creation of a direct Imperial taxation, bringing in about 5 milliards a year, is an urgent necessity, although the German Empire has no home-service officials and no connection with the home population, and must make use of the bureaucratic machinery of the federated states to raise such direct taxation. The bureaucracy of the twenty-five federated states must become employees of the German Empire.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Wet Weather.
The following Departmental Orders are re-published for information:—

(125) Any parade or drill is to be considered as cancelled in the event of steady rain falling one half hour before the hour for which the parade or drill is ordered.

(108) In exceptionally wet weather members on duty may wear their own raincoats or macintoshes.
Under similar circumstances winter uniform trousers may be worn, although the wearing of winter uniform generally may not have been ordered.

Ambulance Platoon.
All ranks will attend in uniform until further orders at 6 p.m. on every Tuesday at the Tung Wan Hospital. The first attendance will be on Tuesday, November 1. During these attendances Ambulance Patrols will not be detailed for duty.

Parades.
Platoons etc. will parade at Central Station under own Commanders at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—

Nrs. 3 and 4 Platoons (No. 2 Co.)—Tuesday, October 30.

Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons (No. 2 Co.)—Wednesday, October 31.

Nos. 7 and 8 Platoons (No. 3 Co.)—Thursday, November 1.

No. 2 Platoon (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2.

No. 1 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2.

No. 2 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Tuesday, October 30 at Water Police Station.

Whistles and Chains.
Warning Officers have been provided with police whistles and chains for issue to those not yet in possession of same. All ranks below the rank of Inspector will in future wear whistles and chains whenever in uniform.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
BRIGADE.

The following appointments and promotions are made, subject to the approval of Major General J. C. Dalrymple, Chief Commissioner:—

Mr. John Francis Grace, Ambulance Officer, to be Divisional Superintendent, (Supernumerary) from 26th October. Posted to Victoria Division.

Mr. Ho Ki to be Divisional Superintendent, from 29th October. Posted to Y.M.C.A. Division.
Privates Lai Li-him and Son In-tung to be Lance-Corporals, from 20th October.

No other solution is left. The twenty-five sovereign Ministers of Finance of the twenty-five states must become mere district cashiers of the Imperial Treasury. But the idea of the federated states has all along been to do their utmost to avoid becoming involved in the troubles and financial miseries of the Empire.

The German Empire has no instrument for managing home service and political opinion at home. With the exception of the postal service, there is no such thing as a German state official—all are Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon, or of some other state. The moral power of the German state depends on the sovereignty of the federated states. The financial reform which has become necessary through the war, is therefore impossible without a political revolution. Such a political revolution, although merely administrative, carries with it an enormous risk; the risk of throwing away the old traditional forms for suppressing the mentality of the people under the well-known discipline.

This is why even some of the people familiar with Germany recognize the possible chance that conservative elements in Germany will risk the financial bankruptcy of the empire rather than a dangerous political upset in the unsettled time after the war. As to what such an alternative would mean to the existing status of the Imperial Government itself, that is a question for statesmen and historians.

FRENCH WAR RELIEF.

Warm Thanks for Hongkong Donations.

The Consul for France in Hongkong (M. Beau) informs us that he has received from the "Committee for Immediate Help to the Farmers of the Devastated Districts" in France, a letter acknowledging receipt of the 80,000 francs collected in Hongkong and sent through the Consulate to the French Foreign Office. He requests us to publish a translation of the letter, which may be of some interest to the Hongkong donors to the French Relief Fund, as it indicates what immediate and adequate use has been made of their generous contributions. The translation is as follows:—

Automobile Club of France, Paris.
August 27, 1917.

The Consul for France, Hongkong.

Monsieur le Consul, —The Committee for "Immediate Help to the Farmers of the Devastated Districts" wish to convey to you their most grateful thanks for the generous gift collected under your care and received through the French Foreign Office.

We have been deeply moved to see that, far away from France, there are noble hearts beating in union with ours and deeply feeling the sorrows of the devastated districts.

Thanks to Hongkong, numerous farmers of the District of the Somme, notably in Neuf, Hattencourt, Cromery, Ashies, Ham, Hoye, utterly deprived, have been provided with new implements, enabling them to resume their labours so tragically interrupted.

Thanks to Hongkong, the fields from which we are fed will be partially restored, and we shall be able to face the difficulties met in provisioning our heroic populations until rises the dawn of the day when victory will crush for ever our ferocious enemies.

Great is therefore our gratitude towards all who, urged by lofty feelings of solidarity, have given their help to the good work we are trying our best to achieve, and to which they have contributed their most precious support.

Kindly receive, Sir, my best regards.

The Delegate General,
H. REROLLE.

THE PRICE OF PAIN.

Women should realize that it is not war-time economy to be ill. Pain has its price. The money saved by self-neglect has to be paid over and over again in permanent ill health.

A woman who allows herself to suffer, as most women are liable to suffer at intervals, is laying up a terrible future for herself in after years. The backache and pain in the side and hips which lay her for a day on the sofa, or make her life a misery as she heroically refuses to give up, are only the present signs. Every time she neglects these she is preparing for worse trouble and perhaps total invalidism later on. She is allowing her blood to grow poorer and poorer, until it will be too weak and thin to sustain her. The new, rich blood which Dr. Williams' pink pills will give her will ease her present pain and protect her future health. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people can be obtained of any dealer, also post free, \$1.50 per bottle \$3. for six, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93 Nassau Street, New York.

A free book, "Plain Talks to Women" (send post card application for a copy to the above) will tell you much that every woman should know.

WHY NOT WAKE UP
FRESH AND FIT?

Pinkettes prevent morning headaches, dispel constipation, cure biliousness, Torpid Liver, purify the breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxative, are obtainable of all chemists, also post free, 60 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 93 Nassau Street, New York.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

STATIONERY

WE CARRY AT ALL TIMES
COMPLETE STOCKS OF STATIONERY.

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

THE "COURT CARDS."

The Coming Hongkong Season.

It is interesting to learn that Mr. Edgar Warwick's brilliant combination "The Court Cards" will shortly be paying another visit to the East. It is four years since they were here last and those who saw them—and there were not many who did not—will remember with much pleasure the enjoyable entertainments to which they treated us. It is questionable whether there has ever been a more popular collection of artists in the East. They are finishing their Australian tour in September and will open here in November, bringing with them an even brighter set of performers than before. Many of the well known features have been retained and in addition a host of other novelties have been introduced. Hongkong audiences will look forward with pleasurable anticipation to their return, and they can be sure of a royal welcome when they renew acquaintance with us.

Kailan Output.
The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mine for the week ending October 13 amounted to 59,434 tons and the sales during the period to 68,747 tons.

A Seasonable Theft.
Evidently with a premonition that there would be rain to-day, a Chinese went into a shop yesterday and, seeing an umbrella in an open showcase, calmly picked it up and walked out of the shop. He was seen by a foki, who gave the alarm. The thief dropped the umbrella and ran, but had not gone far before he was caught. He stood in the dock before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning and protested that he had no intention of stealing the umbrella, but was going to buy it. His Worship did not believe this and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

Raising Funds.
A Chinese cook was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of 35 pieces of clothing and two silver watches, valued at \$49, from 37, Queen's Road Central. It was stated that property had been missed for some time and, when detectives were set to watch, their suspicions fell upon the defendant, who, when searched, was found to have upon him a number of pawn tickets relating to missing property. Defendant's excuse was that he had been gambling and had lost money. He had to raise some funds somewhere, so he stole the articles and pawned them. Three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks was the sentence passed.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG STEEL CO., LTD.

Application for New Issue of Shares

THE SHARE LIST CLOSES on THURSDAY, 1st November, 1917, at 3 P.M.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

(British Section)

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY notified that on and from WEDNESDAY 31st instant and each succeeding WEDNESDAY until further notice the train timed to leave Kowloon at 1.48 P.M. is cancelled and in its place a train will leave at 1.28 P.M. and will run according to the timing of the present 1.28 P.M. SATURDAY local train. Tickets will be served on this train if ordered the previous day.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.

Kowloon, 19th October, 1917.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day removed our office to No. 10, Ice House Street.

MOXON & TAYLOR,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

IT'S SURE TO RAIN AGAIN! Without doubt the need for a serviceable waterproof becomes more and more apparent. We now have a full stock of

"Mattamac"
Featherweight Waterproofs.

"Dexter"
Triple proof Raincoats.
SPECIALLY MADE COATS FOR GOLFERS, 2 MOTOR-CYCLISTS, etc., etc.

MACKINTOSH
A CO. LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED
NEW STOCK OF
FELT HATS.

NEGLIGÉES
IN ALL THE NEWEST
MATERIALS & SHAPES

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.
44, OLD BOND ST.
LONDON, W.

SINGLE & DOUBLE
TERAIS AND
STRAW HATS
IN THE
LATEST STYLES.

**NEW
COLUMBIA RECORDS.**

2767	Service Songs: 1—Billets; 2—Going to the Trenches	Jamieson Dodds
2776	If I Might Come to You Easter Flowers	Edgar Coyle
D1374	Battle Hymn Sonnet XVII	Gervase Elwes
L1147	Lohengrin's Narration Lohengrin's Farewell	Frank Mullins

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

D. C. L.
Malt Extract
with
Cod Liver Oil.

The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

**SOLE AGENTS:—
GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**
TEL. NO. 135. 6, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Light in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah, Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.
S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—Kobe—YOKOHAMA.
J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents,or to REISS & Co, Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE, APPLY:—
EXILE GARAGE.
TEL No. 1063. DES VOUEUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama.	\$ Tokiwa Maru Capt. Ogura	T. 15.130 SATUR., 8th Dec., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe	\$ Kashima Maru Capt. Tozawa	T. 21.000 WED., 11th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$ Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	T. 16.000 MON., 3rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$ Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	T. 13.500 FRIDAY, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$ Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 10.000 SUNDAY, 4th Nov., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$ Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	T. 8.000 FRIDAY, 9th Nov.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHIRYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	15th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	31st Dec.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, GUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ARYO MARU	15,500	10th Nov.
KIYO MARU	17,000	15th Dec.
SEIYO MARU	16,000	31st Dec.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.
S.S. Tjisondari 29th Oct. S.S. Tjikembang 1st Nov.ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.
NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 28, 1918.AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, 8th, 9th, 10th, Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sanning	30th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Shengking	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, October 27, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijpanas	Saigon	in port	31st Oct.	Shanghai
Tijmanoeck	Amoy	28th Oct.	31st Oct.	Java
Tijlwoong		30th Oct.	5th Nov.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

The Explosions on the
Cumberland.

The Government of New South Wales has issued a proclamation offering a reward of £1,000 for the discovery of the perpetrators of the steamer Cumberland explosion.

Tees Shipbuilding Development.

It was announced at a meeting of the Tees Conservancy Commission at Middlesbrough recently that Lord Furness has completed the purchase of 85 acres of reclaimed land on the north bank of the Tees as a site for the extension of a shipbuilding yard, dry docks and engineering works. The site has a river frontage of 2,590 feet, and under Lord Furness's scheme facilities will be provided for launching vessels of heavy tonnage. The work of erection will be commenced at an early date.

Is It A German Ruse?

An interesting item is reported from Panama. A steamer recently arrived there with 159 crates, which were found to contain a complete wireless installation. They were consigned to the "Compania de Electricidad Industrial" in Valparaiso. The canal authorities have held them up, pending an investigation into their ultimate destination, as the "Compania de Electricidad" is unknown in Valparaiso. It is confidently believed that the move is a German ruse to establish wireless communication with Germany.

Japan's New Ships.

According to investigations made in official quarters, the vessels of over 3,000 tons which are now under construction in this country and which it is expected will be completed within this year total 332,654 tons. Of this tonnage 177,504 tons represent vessels either already sold or to be sold to Britain, France, and Italy, and 87,191 tons those which will also be eventually sold to the Allies, though no decision has yet been made. The remaining 67,959 tons will remain under the Japanese flag, and even these vessels are intended exclusively for service between America and Russia, and between the British territories. To be more exact, the vessels to be finished this year are to be disposed of as follows:—

Tonnage
Sold to Britain
Sold to France
Sold to Italy
For Service between Japan, America, Russia, and British territories 51,259
For Service between British territories
Not fired

Total

How this disposal of the shipping to be built in this country this year has been arrived at, and whether it is connected with Japan's offer of tonnage for the Allied service, nothing is stated. —"Japan Chronicle"

Our Shipping Losses.

Mr. Archibald Hurd, writing in the "Daily Telegraph" gives the following summary of the shipping situation. In February last, to meet the civil needs of the population of these islands we possessed, he states, almost exactly 1,500 ships of useful sizes, 1,400 tons and over. The Admiralty, has revealed in its weekly returns that in the interval 487 ships have been sunk, and a number have undoubtedly been so injured that they cannot be available for many months, if for the duration of the war. It follows that we have about 1,000 of the original 1,500 ships left, and we are losing round about 80 a month, apart from smaller vessels of which 167 have disappeared since February. It may be suggested by the casual student of the weekly returns that at the present rate of sinking of larger vessels we can hold out for about another year. Let it not be forgotten that a minimum number of ships, say, 600 or 700, are essential to us if we are to live and go on fighting. Of course, we have bought a number of vessels from neutral, and we have chartered others. We are also building ourselves. The monthly loss of 80 consequently is gross and not net. But we are not, by a big margin, keeping pace with sinkings. The position, therefore, continues to increase in gravity, and although it does so at a greatly diminished rate when compared with a few months ago, the decline of our shipping is sufficiently serious. It is not a matter of starvation, but of possible privation.

LOCAL SPORT.

CRICKET.

Kowloon v. Civil Service.

These teams met at King's Park on Saturday, a most enjoyable contest ending in a draw. The visiting side batted first and, with nine wickets down, declared for a total of 164. Lambie, Witcomb and Goodall all putting up useful scores. Kowloon scored rather slowly and when stumps were drawn the total stood at 117 for six wickets. Sousa and Robinson being top scorers. Details:—

Civil Service.

B. C. Wittichell, c Macaskill, b Overy	30
D. M. Goodall, c Robinson, b Overy	20
W. Dixon, c Robinson, b Stalker	11
B. W. Bradbury, c Stapleton, b Overy	9
T. McCormack, b, b Pestonji	18
J. C. Fletcher, b Hodge	24
P. T. Lambie, c Stalker, b Overy	24
W. H. Edmonds, c Macaskill, b Stalker	18
F. Ling, not out	6
S. E. Alderman, not out	6
E. W. Hamilton, c Robinson, b Pestonji	3
Extras	19

Total (for 9 wks.) ... 104

Bowling.

J. Stalker	14	2	47	2
R. Pestonji	14	0	53	2
K. E. Macaskill	7	2	19	0
H. Overy	10	2	22	4
L. E. S. Hodge	3	0	4	1

Kowloon.

J. Stalker, c Ling, b Hamilton	11
C. J. Stapleton, b Wittichell	9
A. de Sousa, b Wittichell	24
J. H. Mead, b Ling	2
D. J. McKenzie, b Wittichell	13
J. P. Robinson, c Hamilton	23
K. E. Macaskill, not out	15
W. T. Elson, not out	8
R. Pestonji, L. R. S. Hodge, H. Overy, did not bat.	
Extras	12

Total (for 6 wks.) ... 117

Bowling.

E. W. Hamilton	6	1	23	2
B. C. Wittichell	11	2	50	3
B. W. Bradbury	2	0	18	0
F. J. Ling	3	0	8	1

C. R. C. v. Craigengower.

This was a most sensational match, made noteworthy by the scoring of the first century of the season, this honour going to Ng Sze-kwong, of the Chinese Recreation Club. The C. R. C. first batted and, with only three wickets down, declared for 205. Ng Sze-kwong being 105 not out, while Chow Yat-kwong had put up a very useful 75. The other side could do little against the bowling of Ng Sze-kwong and Un Heu-fan, being all out for 114, of which Graham contributed 46. The C. R. C. therefore won a handsome victory. Scores:—

C. R. C.

Yew Man Tsun, c Grimmett b Graham	0
Chow Yat Kwong, b Abbas	75
Ng Sze Kwong, not out	105
Ho Wing Kin, c Edwards b Graham	1
Geo. Lee, not out	16
Extras	8

Total (3 wks.) 205

H. Ching, Un Heu Fan, Wong Po Keung, Ng Sze Yuen, Wei Lee San and Wong Kwok Kwong did not bat.

Bowling.

Graham	13	2	65	2
Grimmett	8	0	54	0
Abbas	8	1	27	1
Ford	2	0	14	0
Edwards	3	0	16	0
Jax	2	0	21	0

Craigengower.

T. Ford, c Lee b Sze Kwong	0
F. Thompson, c Ho Wing Kin, b Ng Sze Kwong	5
W. Graham, c Lee, b Ng Sze Kwong	46
S. Jax, b Ng Sze Kwong	3
D. K. Keras, b, w. b. Ng Sze Kwong	0
R. Bass, b, w. b. Un Heu Fan	1
J. D. Norris, c Lee, b Ng Sze Kwong	12
A. Grimmett, c and b Ng Sze Kwong	24
L. A. Ross, c Wei Lee San, b Un Heu Fan	2
W. W. Edwards, not out	2
M. Abbas, c Chow Yat Kwong, b Un Heu Fan	13
Extras	6
Total	114

Bowling.

Ng Sze Kwong	10.5	0	68	7
Un Heu Fan	10	3	36	3

H. K. C. v. University.

This contest, played on the Club ground, was marked by rather low scoring, the home team winning with more than double their opponents' total. The Varsity first went to the wickets but were all accounted for when the score had reached 52, the bowling honours being shared by Donnelly and Col. Morgan. Braysbay alone reached double figures. The Club had no difficulty in beating the other side's score and their innings closed for 171, Maas being top man with a useful 41. Scores:—

The University.

R. A. Ponsoby-Fane, b Donnelly	2
J. D. Wright, b Morgan	9
G. F. Marley, b, w. b. Morgan	0
K. Braysbay, c Maas, b Morgan	16
A. H. Ramjhan, c Joseland, b Donnelly	9
D. K. Samy, b Donnelly	1
W. Gittins, c Maas, b Morgan	3
G. Hall, b Donnelly	7
J. M. Jack, c Murray, b Morgan	1
Cheah Toon Lock, c Murray, b Donnelly	0
Chua Sin Ksh, not out	0
Extras	4

Total ... 52

Bowling.

D. E. Donnelly	10.5	4	26	5
Lt. Col. Morgan	10	4	22	5

H. K. C. C.

Lt. H. E. Murray, st. Ponsoby-Fane	10
H. E. Marley, c and b Braysbay	7
H. H. Taylor, b Braysbay	0
L. D. McNicoll, b Braysbay	3
F. E. Joseland, b Braysbay	5
M. M. Maas, c Samy, b Hall	41
R. Kennedy, c Ponsoby-Fane, b Braysbay	16
Lt. Col. Morgan, not out	26
P. J. Jack, c Braysbay, b Wright	4
H. E. Holland, c Cheah, b Samy	26
D. E. Donnelly, c Wright b Braysbay	12
Extras	12

Total ... 171

Bowling.

K. Braysbay	17.4	3	57	6
G. E. Marley	11	2	55	1
G. Hall	3	0	25	1
J. D. Wright	2	0	14	1
D. K. Samy	1	0	8	1

FOOTBALL.

1st DIVISION.

Royal Engineers v. Navy. This match was played on the Navy Ground on Saturday. The teams lined up as follows:—R.E.:—Townsend; Blomfield, Lucas; Charteris, Smith, White; Strange; Gordon, Waller, Horport, Pascall; Navy:—Pallen; Biggs, Black; Fleming, Cornish, Hollamby; Hutchinson, Hayes, Clarke, Newcombe, Cape. Referee:—Mr. F. Wright.

From the kick-off, the R.E. were the first to attack but were well held by Black, the old Plymouth veteran, who transferred the sphere to his forwards in grand style, but the R. E. again obtained possession and pressed heavily. Pascall on the left and Strange on the right of the R.E. forwards, caused no little anxiety to the Navy defence, the latter having a wonderful turn of speed. After continuous pressing, the soldiers forced a corner. This was well placed by Strange, for Gordon to score with a beautiful header. This put new life into the Navy and almost from the kick-off their forwards swept away all opposition in most convincing style, Clarke defeating Townsend with a fine shot. The game now became of a much more even character, both ends being visited in turn. Just before half-time, the R. E. got away. Black, in trying to clear a centre from Pascall, had the mortification of putting through his own goal, this giving the R.E. the lead. Half time score:—R.E., 2; Navy, 1.

The second half was of a more even character, the ball travelling from one end to another. As this half progressed, the pace slackened a great deal, the defence of either side gaining the mastery of the attack. An unfortunate accident occurred to

Clark soon after the resumption. He apparently stood on the ball and fell heavily to the ground. Unfortunately his injury was such that he could not resume. This greatly handicapped the Navy, but they held their own to the end. After a clean and well contested game the R. E. ran out winners by 2 to 1.

Comments.—The R.E. have a very fine defence, but their forward line shows little or no combination. What they need is a good centre-forward. The two outside men are quite good, but no doubt as the season progresses they will very much improve. Lucas played a fine game at back, as also did Smith at centre-half. No doubt if Strange was given the pivot position it would vastly improve the forward line. For the Navy, Black at back and Clark in the centre were the shining lights. Considering the former was opposed to one of the fastest men in the Colony, he did remarkably well. Clark is really a dashing forward, and it is hoped that his accident will not keep him out of the field long.

Hongkong F.C. v. Middlesex Regt.

Played on the Club Ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday. The teams were as follows:—Club:—Rogers; McCabbin, Ralston; Finch, Stewart, Young; Knight, McTavish, Jerrard, Ralston, Wood. Middlesex:—Brown; Allen, Throptot; Fanoast, Jarvis, Marchisi; Waldon, Parkin, Sayers, Cook, Sorozon.

The ball was set rolling before a fair sprinkling of spectators. The soldiers at once began to show that they were out for goals, making good headway for the Club's last line of defence, only to fail in their shooting. After a good deal of mid-field play, the Middlesex broke away and registered their first goal, Sayers doing the needful. The Club tried hard to get on equal terms with their opponents, only to see Sayers run half the length of the field and score number two. Thus the score stood at half time:—Middlesex, 2; Club, nil.

Lemon-time over, it was seen that the Club were going to make a bold bid to reduce the account against them and at once made tracks into the soldiers' territory. Although they were up against a very solid defence, Ralston obtained possession and placed a goal to the credit of the Club. The pace was now very hot, and the Middlesex had all their work out to retain their lead. Allen relieved the pressure with a fine kick, sending his forwards away in good style, but the play veered back to the Middlesex half. The Club were now pressing hard to draw level, and were rewarded with a penalty kick, which was taken by Stewart, who made no mistake. Each side strove hard to gain to the upper hand, but full time came with the score at 2 all.

Comments.—The Middlesex have the makings of a good team and with a little improvement in the shooting line, they ought to compare very favourably with the other teams of the League. Sayers and Waldon will give much trouble to any defence they meet in the Colony. For the Club, McTavish and Stewart were exceedingly good. The team as a whole will, no doubt, improve as time goes on. They are a well balanced side and will make a good position in the League ere the season closes.

2nd DIVISION.

R. E. Reserves v. South China Athletic.

Played on the Happy Valley on Saturday. The teams lined up as follows:—S. C. Athletic:—Ip Kok Fuen; Cheung Wing Heon, Fung Tai; Fung Ping, Leung Tai Fong, Leung Yek Fung; Kwok Po Kan, Leung Wing Lai, Au Kit Sang, Wong Pak Chung, Wong Pok Hong, R. E. Reserves:—Salter; Andrews, Craikshank; Parton, Woodward, Webber; Millard, Foster, Baker, Adams, White. Referee:—Mr. Black.

Quite a large crowd lined the ropes at the kick-off. The Athletic set the ball rolling and made the pace very hot. The Chinese showed more science than their opponents, but nothing was given away by either side. The R.E. Reserves were the first to score, Millard going away on his own and scoring with a fine shot. This reverse did not in any way upset the Chinese, and it was only a matter of a few minutes

ere they equalised, much to the delight of the spectators. Half time:—1 all.

On resuming, the Chinese made for their opponents' goal in grand style and after ten minutes play took the lead with a fine shot. It was seen that the pace of the first half was beginning to tell on the Reserves, who were feeling the strain. The Chinese, in a fine bout of passing, worked well down to the R.E. goal and again found the netting with a fine shot, giving Salter no chance whatever. A change was made in the R.E. defence, Woodward going to left back in place of Craikshank. No further score taking place, the game ended in favour of the S. C. A. by 3 goals to 1.

Comments.—The Chinese have a very capable team, and, with a little practice at shooting, they would develop into one of the best teams in the Colony. They are full of dash and vim; and Wong Pak and Fung Tai are quite artists at the game. The R.E. Reserves put up quite a good show against such formidable opponents, but they lacked pace and combination. Salter did exceedingly well in goal, with Millard quite the best of the forwards. Craikshank has a powerful kick at back, but fails to recover himself when pressed.

GOLF.

The R. H. K. G. C. Championship. The Royal Hongkong Golf Club championship opened at Fanling on Sunday, when some interesting ties were decided. The main event was the meeting of Stewart and Dodwell, last year's winner and runner-up respectively. On this occasion, Dodwell fared better and managed to win by 1 up. It was a well-fought match and Dodwell rather upset expectations by pulling it off, as Stewart has been showing fine form recently. The cards sent in were:—

First Round. Lindsay beat Des Vaux by 1 up. Thurfleld (whose card included four 3's) beat Fisher, 2 and 1. R. Hancock beat Rawlinson, 8 and 4. Leith beat Cumming, 2 and 1. S. Thompson beat B. Johnson, 5 and 4. Raworth beat S. Evans, 2 and 1. Tiedall beat Redmond, 7 and 5. Dodwell beat Stewart by 1 up. Kraft beat Murray, 6 and 5. Sandford beat Loughlin, 5 and 3.

Edwards beat E. Davidson, 7 and 5. K. S. Morrison beat W. J. Morrison, 5 and 4. Braysbay and Parves went to the 19th green, where Braysbay won. Lindsey Woods and Milner Jones also went to the 19th green, where Milner Jones won. Ritchie beat Grist, 8 and 7. Crew beat Rodger, jun., 2 and 1.

Second Round. Thurfleld beat Lindsay at the 19th hole. Leith beat R. Hancock by 7 and 6. Thomson beat Raworth at the 19th hole. Dodwell beat Tiedall by 8 and 6. Sandford beat Kraft by 3 and 1. Edwards beat K. S. Morrison by 6 and 4. Braysbay beat Milner Jones by 4 and 2. Ritchie beat Crew by 3 and 1.

YACHTING.

L.H.K.Y.C. Opening Cruise. The weather conditions were in every respect admirable for the opening cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, which took place on Saturday. The sport was decidedly good, while the social side of the function drew a large gathering to the Clubhouse. Despite counter-attractions, there was an abnormally large number of ladies present, and the afternoon was in every way a complete success. Tea was served on the lawn, and during the afternoon the band of the 18th Infantry rendered a thoroughly enjoyable programme of music. The after-dinner arrangements were splendidly carried out, and the programme went through without a hitch from start to finish. The officials were:—Yachting: Starter, Mr. H. W. Bird; time-keepers, Mr. D. K. Blair and Mr.

C. D. J. Bell.—Bowling:—starter, Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp; judge, Mr. E. Ballock. Results of events:—

Cruiser Race.

Course: Kowloon (S.), Channel Rock (S.), Lyman Beacon (S.) Distance 6 1/2 miles. At the commencement of this race the wind was easterly, blowing about eight miles per hour. The wind gradually lightened to about two miles. Feathers and Dorothy it seemed to get the best of a fairly good start, but soon gave way to Niobe, Irene and Vera. The following are the finishing and corrected times.

Yacht	Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Lady Jane	M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.	Sor. 4:43:23	4:43:23
Feathers	Sor.	4:24:25	4:24:25
Oenone	2:05 D.N.F.		
Dorothy	1:10 4:33:45	4:29:35	
Niobe	4:10 4:33:50	4:29:20	
Queen Bee	6:13 D.N.S.		
Mist	9:22 D.N.S.		
Vera	9:22 4:15:30	4:06:08	
Irene	9:22 4:18:35	4:09:13	
Vesper	12:30 4:33:32	4:21:02	
Helen	12:30 D.N.S.		

Winner of Chinese Rig.

Winner of English Rig.

Racing Yachts.—Ladies' Race.

Course:—Kowloon Rock (S.).

Channel Rock (S.) Meyer's East Bury (P.). Distance 4 1/2 miles. The Diana got well away to a somewhat straggling start and won on the time allowance for her class. A most exciting finish took place between Daphne and Bonita.

Yacht	Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Dione	M.S. H.M.S. H.M.S.	Scratch 3:51:44	3:51:44
Bonita	24 3:50:13	3:49:49	
Diana	3:34 3:51:24	3:47:50	
Aileen	4:45 3:54:31	3:49:46	
Daphne	9:30 3:57:30	3:48:00	
Ailsa	9:30 4:03:37	3:54:07	
Bonita	9:30 3:57:30	3:48:00	
Halcyon	9:30 4:02:28	3:52:58	
Dawn	11:52 4:03:23	3:51:31	
Sirius	11:52 4:07:10	3:55:18	
Dorothy	11:52 4:17:43	4:05:51	
Tonnette	12:16 4:08:05	3:55:49	
Gael	12:16 D.N.F.		
Lyabath	11:52 4:04:04	3:52:12	

Winner of Handicap Class.

Winner of one Design Class.

Winner of Mrs. Baxter.

Winner of Heyward Hays and Gael Classes, sailed by Mrs. Stoneman.

Scratch Four Ours.

In this race, over a half-mile course, four boats started.—R. E. K. Y. C. 2, V. B. O. 1 and Middlesex Regt. 1. All boats got away to a beautiful start, the Yacht Club No. 1 boat gradually drawing ahead till about twenty yards from the finishing line when an unfortunate accident robbed the crew of victory. One of the rubber lines broke, rendering the boat unmanageable. The V. B. O. boat, which was two lengths behind at the time, won easily from the Club's No. 2 and the Middlesex.

At the close of the afternoon's sport, the prizes were presented by Mrs. Pollock, who was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. The latter congratulated the Club on the progress made in yachting, rowing and swimming and wished it a successful season. He warmly welcomed the new yacht owners, one of whom, he noted with pleasure, had made an auspicious start by carrying off a prize in his first race.

After the presentation of the prizes, three cheers were given for Mrs. Pollock, who was handed a beautiful bouquet by little Miss Newall.

LAWN TENNIS.

Civil Service v. Chinese Y.M.C.A. Played on the Civil Service ground on Saturday, an enjoyable game resulting in a win for the home team by 63 games to 36. Scores:—

J. Doakin and R. J. Clarke beat J. McPherson and G. F. Turner, 8-3; beat Chan and Ng, 10-1; beat Gittens and Chan 9-2. G. Haakett and O. Woodman lost to McPherson and Turner, 5-6; beat Chan and Ng, 8-3; beat Chan and Chan, 8-3. C. Sara and R. Vergette lost to McPherson and Turner, 10-1; beat Chan and Ng, 6-5; beat Gittens and Chan 8-3.

MR. MOREL PLEADS GUILTY.

Sentence of Six Months' Imprisonment.

Mr. Edmund Dene Morel was at Bow Street Police Court recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division. The charges against him were that he incited Miss Ethel Sidgwick to convey or transmit a pamphlet from the United Kingdom to Switzerland, contrary to the Defence of the Realm Regulations, and on August 21, 1917, did an act preparatory to the transmission, otherwise than through the post, from the United Kingdom to a neutral country in Europe of printed matter without a permit from the Admiralty or the Army Council.

When the proceedings opened the court was again crowded, among those present being Mr. Ponsoby, M.P., Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., Mrs. Morel, Miss Sidgwick, and a number of other ladies.

Lieut. John Featherstone, who is engaged in censorship duties, having deposed that two letters were in the handwriting of Morel, Mr. Comyns Carr, in addressing the Court, said the accused would plead guilty to the charges against him. He (counsel) wished to lay certain facts before the Court which he hoped would induce the magistrate to take a different view from that put forward by the prosecution. It would appear that there was something in a previous letter from Miss Sidgwick relating to a communication from M. Romain Rolland, who was a very distinguished French author. Miss Sidgwick was herself a novelist, and Mr. Morel had also attained some success in literature.

The latter's principal object in desiring that the pamphlet should be conveyed to M. Rolland was simply to acknowledge a complimentary paid him by a distinguished author. The atmosphere of this matter was more of a literary than a political atmosphere. Counsel contended that it was no offence to send printed matter to an Allied country, though defendant, knowing from Miss Sidgwick that M. Rolland was in Switzerland, should have perceived that he was committing an offence. There was no attempt to circulate this pamphlet broadcast in any foreign country.

Acting on his (counsel's) advice, defendant was prepared, now that it was brought to his notice that the transmitting of publications to any neutral or enemy country was wrong, to say that it was his intention, and never was his intention, to commit any such breach of the law.

Mr. Comyns Carr then dealt with the pamphlet, "Tardom's Part in the War." On the cover was written: "What chiefly blocks the way to peace? The honest belief of our people that the enemy is solely responsible. This belief justified in their eyes the support of the policy of the knock-out blow and penal tariffs after the war. If the people can understand it is a mistake, they will no longer support this policy." The pamphlet, according to counsel, went on, rightly or wrongly, to show, by a study of official documents, not that the Tsar's Government or any other was solely or mainly responsible for the war, but that the Tsar's Government must share with the Governments of the enemy countries the responsibility. "Germany and Austria, considerable as is their share of the responsibility for the war, cannot alone be blamed for its outbreak. . . . The causes of the war, Mr. Morel argued, lay not in the criminalities of Governments, but in their follies.

Sir A. Bodkin said that "Tardom's Part in the War" was by no means the only pamphlet contemplated to be dealt with in this underhanded way. It was perfectly clear that defendant contemplated a general exportation from this country, through the agency of Miss Sidgwick, of the publications of the U.D.O. The regulations prohibiting this were made not only in defence of our country, but in that of the Allies also. The publications of this organisation had since November, 1916, been under process of supervision and were prohibited from export.

Turning to Morel, he said: "Your offence is a very serious one. It is a deliberate act done in the face of warning, and it might be attended with serious consequences. It is my duty to pass a sentence that will deter others from doing likewise." On each charge a sentence of six months in the second division was passed, to run concurrently. Morel was allowed to see his wife and daughter, and to go to prison in a cab.

HOUSING REFORM.

Mr. Walsh on the Conscription of Wealth.

At a conference convened by the Workmen's National Housing Council, held at Blackpool, Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, who attended by invitation, said a vast number of houses were needed. He had found that during the past five years fewer than ten local authorities had made representations to the Local Government Board on the housing problem. The Government were prepared to give very substantial assistance to local authorities in dealing with housing. The people had been hitherto held fast in a labyrinth of vested interests and of commercialism. No question went so much to the root of the national well-being. There ought to be no house without a bathroom, no house with less than three rooms, no house without conveniences compatible with a decent Christian life.

A lady delegate asked if Mr. Walsh would move in the House of Commons for the confiscation of all wealth over £100,000.

Mr. Walsh:—I am not going to move anything too egregious. £100,000 would be far too high a figure at which to commence the process, but conscription of wealth demands a great deal more consideration than we have given it. We do not quite know what is meant by the term: we are so glib in using phrases without thinking out their meaning, but when proposal for conscription of wealth comes, Stephen Walsh will be one of the first.

A Delegate:—Who will bring it on?

Mr. Walsh:—The Government of the day. Can you imagine anything else? (Laughter.)

Resolutions were passed protesting against Government grants to assist private persons and limited companies in building houses and asking the Government to grant loans, free of interest, to local authorities and to take over the ownership control of building materials.

Counsel read a letter, which he said had been found in the possession of the defendant. It dealt with a pamphlet called "Militarism and War." The letter said: "The article has been successfully smuggled out of England, and a few foreign reviews have published translations. . . . I thought it would please you to know for certain that your dark devices are so successful." The meaning was perfectly clear that defendant had resorted to dark devices for the purpose of getting his publications out of this country.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S

TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN STRUGGLE.

London, October 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Operations with limited objectives, were jointly undertaken. A fine day on Thursday with a fine drying wind promised improved fighting conditions, but a sudden change came during the night and heavy, almost incessant, rain has fallen since an early hour this morning. Notwithstanding the great difficulties facing the Allied troops considerable progress was made and valuable positions won on the great or part of the front attacked. The main operation was carried out by English and Canadian regiments on the front to the north of the Ypres-Roulers railway. The Canadian battalions advanced along the main ridge towards Passchendaele and, passing beyond their objectives, established themselves on the rising ground to the south of the village. Other Canadian battalions, with troops of the English Naval Brigade and battalions of London Territorials, made further progress in face of strong opposition along the spur between the main ridge and our positions. Eastward of Poelcapelle we captured a number of strong points and fortified farms. Heavy fighting occurred eastward and north-eastward of Poelcapelle in which Lancashire and north-country troops progressed at certain points. Subsidiary simultaneous attacks were made by English troops in the neighbourhood of Menin road and by the French northward of Bixchoote. There was fierce fighting all day long astride the Menin road and eastward of Polderhoek, in which progress was made and a considerable number taken prisoner. Northward of Bixchoote the French attacking with great gallantry, crossed the Saint Jansebeek in flood and captured objectives beyond with a number of prisoners. The Allies in the course of these operations took prisoner eight hundred.

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During an air-raid on the night of the 26th-27th another ton of bombs was dropped on Burbach works. Three participating aeroplanes are missing. Our aeroplanes on Thursday night attacked four aerodromes. Forty-five heavy bombs were dropped and obtained a direct hit in one instance on a group of hangars. One machine has not returned.

London, October 27.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: To-day's battle has been fought on flooded fields in driving rain of pitiless intensity although the meteorological experts overnight regarded the prospects hopelessly. Therefore it is a marvel the troops have accomplished so much. The sum total of the day's results is a series of important tactical gains, although we should have done much more under favourable conditions. In the region of Polderhoek Chateau the advance was a dash of performance. The place was a regimental headquarters garrisoned by four hundred. We took prisoner sixty from the remains of the defenders, including an adjutant.

By mid-day our airmen discerned our troops upon a spur of Bellevue Ridge, a vantage point for which there had been much fighting previously. If the spur is finally held the day will be marked by at least one conspicuous gain. Other places on the battle front were impassable. Floods are reported to be holding up the advance. The enemy is pretty deeply massed all along the front. An attack on the left by the French carried a number of concrete defences with the lightest casualties, owing partly to the erratic nature of the enemy barrage. It is probable the enemy was aware of the coming attack because his aeroplanes were flying low over our positions for half an hour before the attack was launched and for five minutes before our heavy fire opened all along the front. The Canadians bore a gallant part in to-day's fighting.

London, October 27.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, summarising the results of the Aisne offensive, says: The operation reached its logical conclusion with the capture of the German artillery centres in Pion Forest and at Pargny and Filain. The whole of the tactical objectives from left to right were secured. Moreover, the strategic objectives of Pion and the wooded crest behind as well as Pargny and Filain were obtained at relatively small cost. The troops are practically in touch where now in touch with the Oise and Aisne Canal. There are indications that the enemy is uncomfortable in the marshy ground of the Canal banks and is making for positions farther up the valley slope. Anyway the enemy in Ailette Valley is under observed artillery fire as far as Lea Boettes.

A striking feature of the battle was the crippling of the enemy artillery by the French bombardment preventing the feeding of batteries with munitions. Consequently, shell wounds were phenomenally low. Many of the prisoners belonging to one of the smartest Prussian Guards were in a state bordering on rebellion when captured and declared that they had been foodless for three days and that all their officers had abandoned them. By yesterday the only German guns able to fire in the valley were the batteries at Monamppeul lying across canal from Charignon, but these were soon silenced by our frontal tanking fire. From our new

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE WESTERN STRUGGLE.

positions we now view the enemy's communications running across the valley to Coucy Forest.

London, October 27.
A wireless German official message states that strong Franco-British attacks from Bixchoote to the Ypres-Roulers railway, astride the Menin-Ypres road, broke down sanguinarily.

London, October 27.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Canadians successfully repulsed two heavy counter-attacks yesterday morning to the south and west of Passchendaele, taking a number of prisoners. We consolidated our gains, without interference, and further progressed to the west of Passchendaele, capturing eighteen machine guns.

London, October 27.
A French communique states: There were no enemy counter-attacks in Belgium.

The prisoners we took this morning exceed 200.
Following up our success on the right, on the north of the Aisne, we drove back the enemy from the region to the north of Cheppele Ste. Berthe to the reservoir, capturing the village of Filain. Farther east, we went beyond the crest of the plateau, to the north of Couderny spur.

The situation elsewhere is unchanged.
We have counted 160 guns, that have been captured since October 23, including several eight-inch howitzers and many heavy guns. Two enemy "coups de main" in Champagne failed.

There was cannonading all day on the right of the Meuse.
A wireless German official message states: The Anglo-French effort in Flanders yesterday failed. The French vainly endeavoured to gain foothold on the north bank of the Oise-Aisne Canal.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, October 27.
Mr. Ward Price, the War Correspondent, writing from the Italian front on October 24, says: Three hundred thousand Germans from Russia, concentrated on a front of twenty miles, have reinforced the Austrians and more reinforcements are behind. General Mackensen is directing the Austro-German offensive and General von Belowe is commanding the German attack. The latter, profiting by the thick mist, suddenly attacked an Italian outwork position across the Isonzo, smashing the defending brigade and reaching the banks of the Isonzo. Advancing under cover of the darkness and the rain, up the river, they seized the town of Caporetto and then divided, part attacking Mount Stariški and the remainder pushing on towards Robic, with a view to turning the whole Italian line of defence. Both efforts are held up. Meanwhile other German fronts profited by the main Italian Isonzo line and took Luico. Also south of Tolmino they surprised and ejected the Italians holding the key position, Globocak. A brigade of Bersaglieri re-captured Globocak with bomb and bayonet. The fiercest fighting however, was at Bassizza where the enemy made a determined effort to drive the Italians across the Isonzo. Very heavy fighting is proceeding in the triangle formed by the Isonzo, with its apex at Tolmino. It is the object of the enemy to push down by the valley made into the Friulian plain. Throughout the fighting the Germans shelled Carso with seventeen inch shells with a view to holding the Italians there.

London, October 27.
An Italian semi-official statement says it is at present impossible to give all the details of the position at the front, where the struggle continues bitter and undecided. The statement admits that the situation is grave, but, if the Italian troops fight as previously the enemy is not likely to tread on Italian soil for long.

London, October 27.
An Italian official message states: After crossing the boundary line between Monte Canin and the head of the Judrio Valley the enemy attempted to reach the opening on the plains. The hostile effort at Carso is increasing. We repulsed strong offensive thrusts.

London, October 27.
A wireless German official message states: The Austro-Germans captured the mountain ridge at Stol and Mount Makjur and are pressing on through the Julian Alps towards the Italian plans. The prisoners numbered 60,000 and 450 guns have been taken. The Italian Isonzo front is shaking as far as Wippac but the enemy is maintaining his positions at Carso.

London, October 27.
A wireless German official report says: We are rapidly progressing on the Italian front, taking prisoners and booty hourly.

THE MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

London, October 27.
An official message from Mesopotamia states: The Turks advanced on both banks of the Tigris on October 23rd, and approached our positions at Samarra. On our advance the Turks retreated without fighting.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE ILL-FATED ZEPPELINS.

London, October 27.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says: French experts have established that the Zeppelin Armada disaster was primarily due to a break down of the system of steering by wireless. When flying at more than fifteen thousand feet high optical steering is impossible and the compass is not dependable because there are no means of correcting the drift. Consequently the Zeppelins in such circumstances depend on a continuous stream of wireless signals sent out by a number of German radio goniometric stations whereby they are enabled to steer a correct course. On the last occasion these signals failed, probably owing to the storm which was encountered and the fog. The captured Zeppelin shows that the first message received from Germany when flying in England was that a Zeppelin training ship had broken loose and was being carried away by the wind.

L49 came down in France because it was impossible to endure the temperature, 30 degrees below zero, at a height of 22,000 feet. The men were stupefied with cold when captured. The water ballast was frozen in the tanks and the motors and wireless apparatus were stopped by the cold. The Zeppelin destroyed at Lunville was hit by a shell at a height of 17,000 feet. The chief novelty about the construction of the airships is that the ballonets are covered with gut instead of rubber, which is very scarce in Germany. The intestines of 300,000 cattle were required to cover the ballonets of a single super-zeppelin.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

London, October 27.
A British message from Salonika says: We captured four villages south of Seres, killing sixty Bulgarians and taking 100 prisoners. We then returned to our lines.

London, October 27.
A French Eastern communique says: The British raided the village of Salzman, south of Seres taking fifty Bulgarian prisoners. In outpost fighting the French took prisoner twelve Austrians in the region of Pogradec.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 27.
Silver is quoted 42½ higher. Eastern exchanges closed steady. Montagu's market report states: The market is nervous owing to the accession of supplies satisfying orders and the difficulty of shipping to neutral countries. There is a stronger position of Indian currency silver reserves and freer sales from Mexico. The rise of a half-penny in Shanghai exchange yesterday imparted steadiness.

BRAZIL AND GERMANY.

London, October 27.
Reuter learns that the German warship seized by Brazil is the gunboat Aber. The torpedoed steamer Maeco was formerly the German steamer Pelata.

SNOW IN SCOTLAND.

London, October 27.
There has been a fall of six inches of snow in the east of Scotland.

BIG SHIPPING AMALGAMATION.

London, October 27.
The "Times" states that it is understood that a provisional agreement has been concluded by the Directors of the Main Steamship Company to sell their shares to the P. and O. Company at a price of 250 each and 210 per share, representing a total payment of nearly £4,000,000.

SINN FEIN CONVENTION.

London, October 27.
The Sinn Fein Convention adopted the so-called constitution and appointed an executive of 24, including eleven released prisoners. Devalera was elected President and outlined a policy of capturing the county councils, and all the Irish Government machinery, separating Irish banking and insurance from English finance, and removing the amalgamations of Irish and English Labour. Count Plunkett failed to secure election to the executive.

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TELEGRAMS.

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ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.

London, October 27.
The resignation of the Cabinet followed the Chamber's rejection of the vote of confidence by an overwhelming majority, which is most surprising, as the speeches of the leading Ministers during the several days' debate on the vote of credit have been tumultuously applauded. That of Baron Sonnino was especially noteworthy. He concluded a detailed analysis of the Pope's Peace Note by expounding and supporting the aims of the individual Allies, and declaring that an immediate peace would be a peace of dishonour, a betrayal of Italy's allies and the ruin of Italy. The feeling in Rome is that the crisis is wholly a personal one. A smaller and more homogeneous Cabinet with more driving power is desired. There will probably be a reconstruction of the late Ministry, headed by Baron Sonnino or Signor Orlando.

ENEMY SPEAKER SILENCED.

Amsterdam, October 27.
Maximilian Harden has been prohibited from delivering lectures in Berlin.

PORTUGAL AND BRITAIN.

London, October 27.
The Press Bureau announces that the President of Portugal has sent a message to the King warmly acknowledging the demonstrations on the occasion of his visit to Britain and saying that they are sure proof of the friendship and solidarity of the two nations.

The King, in reply, expressed his deep satisfaction at having the opportunity of welcoming the head of a State which is our most ancient ally, and reciprocating the earnest desire for continuance of the old and sincere friendship of the two peoples.

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HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2½
Silver \$18,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3½ per annum.
For 6 Months 4½ per annum.
For 12 Months 4½ per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業法中

Capital (Paid up).....\$45,000,000
1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot.
General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Citibank & Co.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352, 5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

DOCKS, WHARVES,
GODOWNS, &
K. Wharves b.
owloon Docks b.
hai Docks b.
LANDS, HOTELS
AND BUILDING

